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14	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
15	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
16		LAND DIVISION
17	Plaintiffs, Counter-defendant	Case No. 4:20-cv-05640-YGR Case No. 4:11-cv-06714-YGR
18	V.	Case No. 4:19-cv-03074-YGR
19	APPLE INC.,  Defendant, Counterclaimant	
20	IN RE APPLE IPHONE ANTITRUST	
21	LITIGATION	DECLARATION OF ETHAN DETTMER IN
22	DONALD R. CAMERON, et al., Plaintiffs,	SUPPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MOTION TO SEAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT
23	v.	Hon. Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers
24	APPLE INC.,	Hon. Thomas S. Hixson
25	Defendant	
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Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, I hereby declare as follows:

- 1. I am an attorney licensed to practice in the State of California, and a member of the Bar of this Court. I am a partner at the law firm Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, counsel of record for Defendant Apple Inc. ("Apple") in this case. I am familiar with Apple's treatment of highly proprietary and confidential information, based on my personal experience representing Apple.<sup>1</sup> I have personal knowledge of the facts stated below and, if called as a witness, I could and would testify competently thereto. I submit this declaration in support of Apple's Administrative Motion to Seal Portion of Transcript.
- 2. The request for relief is narrowly tailored and necessary to the confidentiality of information in certain documents described below.
- 3. In determining whether to permit documents to be filed under seal, courts in the Ninth Circuit apply two separate standards: (1) the "compelling reason" test for sealing information in connection with motions for a determination on the merits of a claim or defense; and (2) the less-restrictive "good cause" test for sealing information in connection with non-dispositive filings. Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178-79 (9th Cir. 2006); Center for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Grp., LLC, 809 F.3d 1092 (9th Cir. 2016). Here, the less-restrictive good cause test applies, because the underlying dispute is non-dispositive.
- 4. Apple operates in an intensely competitive marketplace. It occupies a unique position as a leader with respect to a number of highly dynamic technologies. Apple has serious and legitimate concerns that competitors will be quick to pounce on any release of Apple's highly sensitive, proprietary information in order to gain competitive advantage. As such, Apple takes extensive measures to protect the confidentiality of its proprietary information.

Courts in this District routinely grant motions to seal on the basis of declarations of counsel submitted pursuant to Local Rule 79-5. *See*, *e.g.*, *In Re Qualcomm Litig.*, No. 17-00108, Dkt. 398-1 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 3, 2018); *Avago Techs. U.S. Inc.*, *et al.* v. *Iptronics Inc.*, *et al.*, No. 10-02863-EJD, Dkt. 544 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 3, 2015); *Cisco Sys.*, *Inc.*, *et al.* v. *Opentv Inc.*, *et al.*, No. 13-00282-EJD, Dkt. 76 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 8, 2018). I am personally familiar with Apple's safeguarding of proprietary information, but if the Court deems this declaration insufficient, Apple respectfully requests that it be permitted to file a further declaration supporting filing under seal.

5.	Here, Apple seeks to seal lines 19 through 21 on page 79 of the transcript for the hearing
held before	the Court on December 15, 2020,
	as well as portion

of the motion, this declaration, and the exhibits relating to the same subject matter.

The Court has "broad latitude" "to prevent disclosure of materials for many types of 6. information, including, but not limited to, trade secrets or other confidential research, development, or commercial information." Phillips v. Gen. Motors Corp., 307 F.3d 1206, 1211 (9th Cir. 2002) (emphasis in original)

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- The public disclosure of such information would cause Apple economic harm and put it at competitive disadvantage. See Ctr. for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Grp., LLC, 809 F.3d 1092, 1097 (9th Cir. 2016), cert. denied sub nom. FCA U.S. LLC v. Ctr. for Auto Safety, 137 S. Ct. 38 (2016) (finding there was a compelling reason for sealing when records contain business information that could be used to harm a litigant's competitive standing).
- 8. In addition to the competitive harms posed by public availability of these documents, public disclosure of this information would risk providing assistance to competitors and third parties seeking to unlawfully access or steal data. Apple takes many steps, and undertakes substantial efforts, to safeguard information—including its trade secrets and data of its customers and developers who use Apple's technology—and keeping those efforts confidential is important to their effectiveness.
- 9. The information Apple seeks to protect is foundational to its business, and Apple has exerted great effort and undertaken substantial expense to protect such information. Apple has narrowly tailored its sealing request so as to maximize the public's access to court records without jeopardizing Apple's business interests.
- 10. The materials highlighted for redaction or sealing in this declaration and the supporting exhibits relate to the same subject matter and should be redacted or sealed for the same reasons.

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- 11. Plaintiffs have indicated their view that the information sought to be sealed is not confidential. Accordingly, no stipulation related to sealing could be obtained for submission to the Court.
- 12. Attached as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of a letter sent by my colleague, Veronica S. Lewis, to counsel for Developer Plaintiffs, Benjamin Siegel on December 20, 2020.
- 13. Attached as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of a letter from Mr. Siegel to Ms. Lewis on December 23, 2020.
- 14. Attached as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of a letter from Ms. Lewis to Mr. Siegel on December 24, 2020.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct and that this Declaration was executed on December 24, 2020, at Coronado, California.

/s/ Ethan Dettmer
Ethan Dettmer